

YORKS CRAVEN NO 1



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SKIPTON

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

BY

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.



The Urban District Council of Skipton

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the year

1950

by

M. HUNTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	Councillor P. Aldersley
Vice Chairman	" H.H. Walker
	" Mrs. M.P. Banks
	" M.W. Crabtree
	" Mrs. M. Mitchell
	" A. Walker
	" J. Wiseman

Staff of the Department.

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer	M. Hunter M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	E. Hargreaves A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	T.W. Tindall A.R.S.I. (resigned) A.F.G. Holmes M.S.I.A.
Clerk	Miss. M. Ashworth.

Divisional Health Office,

19a, High Street,

Skipton

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the report for the year 1950, and including as an appendix a report on the Local Health Authority's services in the West Riding County Council's No.1. Division, which covers the urban districts of Silsden, Earby, Barnoldswick and Skipton, and the Skipton Rural District.

The sections of the report dealing with housing, factories, environmental hygiene, and the supervision of food have been compiled by the chief sanitary inspector, to whom my thanks are due not only for this, but for his close co-operation and help throughout the year.

The report shows that the health of the district was generally satisfactory during the year. The vital statistics compare favourably with the national figures, and measles was the only infectious disease showing a high incidence.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members, the Clerk and other officials, and the staff of the department for their kindness and courteous assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient servant,

M. HUNTER.

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Urban District	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,211
Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,850
Population at 1931 Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,434
Number of Inhabited Houses (estimated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,323
Rateable Value for General Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£90,449. 0s. 0	
Sum represented by a Penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£360. 5s. 7

BIRTHS

			<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Live, Legitimate	..	..	167	86	81
Illegitimate	..	..	11	6	5
			—	—	—
		Total:	<u>178</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>86</u>
Still, Legitimate	..	..	6	3	3
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
		—	—	—	—
		Total:	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
		Total Births:	<u>184</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>89</u>

BIRTH RATES

Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	..	..	..	12.85
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	..	..	..	32.60

DEATH RATES  
(crude)

(per 1,000 estimated population).

All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.19
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.07
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.50
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.51
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.22

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
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Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of  
 Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious  
 Diseases in the Year 1950.  
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	England and Wales	126 C.B's and great Towns incl. London	148 Smaller Towns(resident pop.25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Skipton Urban District
<b>BIRTHS:</b>					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	12.85
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	.43
<b>DEATHS:</b>					
All causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.19
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	.21
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis including					
Polioencephalitis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	.14
<b>NOTIFICATIONS:</b>					
(corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.07
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	1.08
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	2.45
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	10.25
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
(a) Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.07
(b) Non Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	-
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	-

(continued)	England and Wales	126 C.B's. and great Towns incl. London	148 smaller towns (resident pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County	Skipton Urban District
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>					
<u>DEATHS:</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age.	29.8a	33.8	29.4	26.3	16.85
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	-
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</u>					
<u>NOTIFICATIONS:</u> (corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	10.86

Maternal Mortality.  
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

	England & Wales	Skipton Urban District
Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	-
Other abortion	0.05	-
Complication of pregnancy and delivery	0.54	-
Sepsis of Childbirth and the puerperium	0.03	-
Other complications of the puerperium	0.15	-

(a) Per 1,000 related births.

DEATHCause of Death

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	-	2
Tuberculosis Other	1	-	1
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	5	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	19	26
Coronary diseases, angina	15	8	23
Hypertension with heart disease	5	1	6
Other heart disease	20	18	38
Other Circulatory disease	1	6	7
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	2	2	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	5	10
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES.	76	79	155

## COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births: The birth rate of 12.8 shows a fall when compared with 16.7 and 17.0 for the two preceding years. The figures for England and Wales also show a decrease, and for the years 1950, 1949 and 1948 were 15.8, 16.7 and 17.9 respectively.

Deaths: The crude death rate of 11.19 shows a decrease from 14.85 last year, and compares favourably with a rate of 11.6 for England & Wales generally.

The corrected death rate, obtained by using the area comparability factor was 10.29. This factor is now supplied by the Registrar General and permits a comparison to be made between populations which vary in their constitution according to age and sex, and in which birth and death rates are not otherwise strictly comparable.

The causes of death in order of numerical importance were:-

Heart diseases  
Vascular diseases of the nervous system  
Cancer

Infantile Mortality: There was only one death in infancy during the year giving a death rate of 16.8 compared with 29.8 for England & Wales.

Maternal Mortality: There were again no deaths from puerperal sepsis or other maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England & Wales was 0.86 per 1,000 total births in 1950, and 0.98 in 1949.

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### 1. General:

The home nursing, midwifery, health visiting, ambulance, home help and mental health services are provided by the County Council and dealt with in the Appendix.

Reference will also be found there to staff and clinic arrangements, vaccination and immunisation, the prevention of illness, the school health service, and the welfare services provided under the National Assistance Act.

## 2. Laboratory Services:

The Medical Research Council's laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford are available for the examination of water, milk, ice-cream and a variety of pathological specimens. They provide an excellent service and the advice and assistance of the directors is greatly appreciated.

## 3. Hospital Services:

There have been no major alterations in the general arrangements since the hospitals were taken over by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on the 5th. July, 1948. The Whinfield Hospital has however been raised to the status of a general hospital, and an improved range of consultant services provided. Those arrangements will benefit not only the people of Skipton, but more particularly those in the adjacent districts and save them a great deal of time and trouble inevitably associated with visits to larger hospitals.

It is also gratifying to note an increasing recognition of the fact that for geographical and other reasons, Skipton is a natural hospital centre; and it is hoped that when economic conditions permit, both the General and Raikeswood Hospitals, and the Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home will be developed to provide a satisfactory service for the whole area.

## 4. Blind Persons:

There are 43 blind persons registered in the district, 12 being in hospital. Supervision is given by the Blind Persons Teacher employed by the County Council and specialist examinations are carried out periodically by an ophthalmologist.

## 5. Water Supplies:

The following information has been very kindly supplied by Mr. Robinson, the Surveyor and Water Engineer:-

The Water undertaking is controlled by the Council, and is supervised by the Surveyor and Water Engineer. In addition to supplying the needs of the urban district a bulk supply agreement is in operation with the Skipton Rural District Council to supply Embsay village, and arrangements for further bulk supplies to that authority are proceeding. The reservoir is situated at the foot of Embsay Moor, and has a capacity of 175,426,500 gallons, and a top water level of 700 feet above ordnance datum. The area of the gathering ground is 663 acres, the depth of the reservoir 56 feet, and the water area  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The water is conveyed to the town by a 12 inch trunk main, and the average daily consumption is approximately 656,000 gallons, and in Embsay village 35,000 gallons.

A filtration plant is installed consisting of eight Candy pressure filters, together with an apparatus for injecting sulphate of alumina and hydrate of lime. During the War a chlorination plant was installed, and consideration is now being given to the installation of a more modern and efficient chlorination system.

The supply is sufficient for the needs of the district, and the reservoir storage capacity is equal to 265 days supply. During the year the smallest quantity in reserve was 246 days supply.

The quality is indicated by the following results of samples:-

Plate Count. Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C per ml.	Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Approx. proportion of faecal and non-faecal coli - por cont.	
		Faecal	Non-faecal
<u>Filtered and Chlorinated.</u>			
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
14	1	100	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
50	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
50	0	0	0

### Plumbo Solvency

	Lead content grains per gallon	pH Value
After standing in pipe for a measured period of half an hour	Nil Nil	7.0 7.0
After standing in pipe all night	1/36 Nil	6.5 7.0

The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains is 4313. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

It has not been necessary to take any action in respect of contamination during the year.

### 6. Swimming Baths:

A covered swimming bath and an open-air pool are available to the public, having been purchased by the Council in 1909.

A bath at the Grammar School is under the control of the West Riding County Council, and includes a filtration and chlorination plant. It is not available for general use.

The covered swimming bath belonging to the Council has no chlorination plant, but the water is treated with Chloros, and tests are made regularly to ascertain the free chlorine content of the water.

The open-air pool is only used in the warmer weather, and it is difficult to maintain a reasonable degree of purity of the water. There is no filtration plant, and no proper system of chlorination. In addition, dust and debris are liable to enter the water, which also becomes polluted from the mud on the floor of the pool. During the year, efforts were made to chlorinate the water at peak periods, but the inadequate flow through the pool, and the lack of an effective mixing system tends to make this an unreliable and expensive method. Further experiments were curtailed by the bad weather and early closure of the pool.

A really modern swimming bath would be a great asset to the district, but this is a project which must take its place in the building priorities scheme.

## 7. Food Hygiene:

Although no cases of food poisoning were notified in the district during the year, this illness is still very prevalent throughout the country, and it has been estimated that in 1949, well over 11,000 people were affected by what is a preventable disease.

Investigations show that the greatest danger lies in processed, made-up and re-heated meat dishes (i.e. cold meats, stews, pies, brawn, sausages, tongue, gravy etc.), which become contaminated with disease producing bacteria during preparation or use, and when kept, provide an excellent medium for the germs to multiply upon and produce their toxins (poisons). If such foods were cooked and eaten on the same day, or if that is not practicable, cooled rapidly after cooking, and refrigerated whenever possible, there would be an immediate and substantial reduction in the number of cases.

Other articles of food which are easily contaminated and commonly cause poisoning are shell-fish and processed fish, duck eggs, trifle, ice-cream and cream buns.

The danger of contracting food poisoning in a canteen, restaurant or hotel should also be appreciated; for one act of carelessness in the preparation or handling of food may result in a large number of people becoming ill.

Close attention has therefore been given to this problem of food hygiene during the year, with encouraging results. The Council has adopted new Model Byelaws for the preparation and handling of food, and sponsored a Hygienic Food Traders' Guild in the town which should be of great benefit to both the public and the food trade.

## SECTION C.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

#### 1. Diphtheria:

It is very gratifying to report another year without a single case of this disease.

#### 2. Scarlet Fever:

Five cases were notified in March, and ten other cases occurred sporadically during the year. They were all of a mild type.

3. Whooping Cough:

One or more cases were notified in every month except January, making a total of thirty-five.

4. Measles:

There were 142 notifications, with 71 and 61 in November and December respectively, when the district had its share of the usual biennial epidemic. Had there not been 99 cases in 1949, the figures might well have been higher.

5. Dysentery:

No notifications were received, although the incidence of this disease has been high in other parts of the country during the year.

6. Puerperal Pyrexia:

Two cases were notified following confinement in hospital. Both made satisfactory recoveries.

7. Poliomyelitis:

One case was notified in March when the incidence in this country was very low. It occurred in an adult and was severe. A second from the town, also severe, was admitted to hospital and notified elsewhere in October. The district has therefore been fortunate to some extent as the incidence of this disease was again high in England in 1950.

8. Tuberculosis:

There were eight notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, six males and two females. Two were European Voluntary Workers.

There were three deaths from this disease giving a death rate of .216 compared with 0.36 for England and Wales.

Reference was made in the report for 1949 to the difficulty in securing hospital beds for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis. This year it has been somewhat less, and the time elapsing between notification and admission to hospital appears to be shorter than in many other parts of the country. Even so, the position is still unsatisfactory, particularly in regard to accommodation for advanced cases.

Last year, reference was also made to the use of B.C.G., vaccine from Denmark in raising the immunity of individuals who are especially susceptible or exposed to the risks of infection. The administrative arrangements for its use having been completed; it will now be given when circumstances indicate the desirability.

Mass radiography, for the detection of early or symptomless cases has not been available in the district this year, but it is hoped that the West Riding unit will visit Skipton in 1951.

#### 9. Venereal Diseases:

Notification of these diseases is not made to the Medical Officer of Health, but the County Venereologist has been able to provide certain figures. During the year eight cases attended special treatment centres, but only in two cases was the diagnosis confirmed.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment are available at the Keighley, Leeds and Bradford hospitals, and certain medical practitioners in the district provide a modified service.

The County Council employs a social worker to follow up cases and contacts when required.

#### Notification of and Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Disease Notified	0 to 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 and over	Ago unknown	Total cases notified	Cases adm. to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	-	15	5	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Measles	-	22	67	50	3	-	-	-	142	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	6	15	9	1	-	-	-	34	-	-



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The district is provided with almost a complete system of sewerage. The only extension of public sewers was on the Horse Close Housing Estate. The lengths of sewers constructed were 577 yards for foul water, and 951 yards for surface water.

The Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for the supervision of all work in relation to the reconstruction of drains, public and private sewers, other than those for which the Council is responsible for maintaining under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. These are under the supervision of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

Three hundred and nine visits were made by the sanitary inspectors for the purpose of inspecting drainage work.

The Sewage Disposal Works are under the supervision of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor. The methods of treatment were satisfactory, and there were no complaints of pollution.

### Closet Accommodation:

The whole of the properties in the area are on the water carriage system, except the outlying farms, four premises in the centre of the town, and one house situated on the outskirts. The pail closets in the centre of the town are inconvertible, as they are situated below the level of the sewer, and the remaining pail closet is not within a reasonable distance of a public sewer.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are supervised by the West Riding Rivers Board. The department observed no instances of pollution, and no complaints were received.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS FURNISHED BY  
 THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR UNDER THE SANITARY  
 OFFICERS OUTSIDE (LONDON) REGULATIONS, 1935.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of Inspections made during the year:

Premises:

Public Health & Housing Acts (including re-visits)	1,819
Factories - Mechanical	148
Non-machanical	8
Outworkers' Premises	<u>18</u>
	174
Drainage	309
Workplaces	14
Rodent Control	91
Offensive Trades	2
Smoke Observations	52
Shops Act	36
Moveable Dwellings	2
Places of Public Entertainment	
Public Houses, Refreshment Houses, etc.	109
Schools	23
Alleged filthy and verminous houses	19
Council Tips	101
Trade Refuse	6
Dairies and Milk Distribution	45
Meat & Other Foods	483
Butchers' Shops	18
Food Premises	554
Samples:	
(a) Milk	17
(b) Ice-cream	51
(c) Water - Bacteriological	
1. Town's Supply	25
2. Swimming Baths	
Open-air	11
Indoor	<u>10</u>
	21
(d) Water - Plumbo Solvency	
Town's Supply	<u>4</u>
Infectious Diseases - investigations	118
Petroleum Acts	24
	17

4,016

Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors	336
Complaints received	151
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts, 1950	85
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts, outstanding 31st. December, 1949.	122

Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1950	207
Informal Notices abated in 1950	142
Informal Notices outstanding 31st. December, 1950	65
Statutory Notices served in 1950	30
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st. December, 1949	31
Statutory Notices complied with in 1950	41
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st. December, 1950	20
Defects outstanding, 31st. December, 1949.	286
Defects found in 1950	246
Total defects requiring abatement	532
Total defects abated during 1950	336
Total defects outstanding, 31st. December, 1950	196

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE  
SUPERVISION OF THE INSPECTORS.

(Not including improvements in Factories and  
Food Premises).

Hopper type water-closets converted to pedestal type water-closets	35
Additional water-closets provided	18
House drains re-constructed	12
Drains constructed - bath and wash-hand basins	11
Defective and choked drains, released and repaired	11
Water-closet pedestals replaced	6
Water-closet flush pipes, cisterns and connections made good	13
Water-closet apartment walls, floors, roofs, seats and doors made good	11
Bath and sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	3
New sinks installed	8
Rain-water pipes and cavas-troughings repaired or renewed	37
Defective dustbins replaced	7
Dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits	263
Doors repaired and thresholds provided	11
Floors repaired or renewed	17
Walls and ceilings plastered	37
House roofs repaired	29
Chimney stacks re-built, pointed and new pots provided	4
House walls cement pointed or cement rendered	20
Out-buildings repaired and re-roofed	7
New windows provided or windows repaired	31
Yards and passages re-laid or repaired	10
Fire-ranges renewed, repaired and fire-backs re-set	14
Filthy and verminous houses cleansed and disinfested	4
Miscellaneous.	4

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	8	1	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	148	9	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total.. ..	89	156	10	Nil

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Out-standing December 1949	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of Cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
		1950 Found	Remedied	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) insufficient	3	2	3	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	21	19	Nil
(c) not separate for sexes	5	2	7	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-
Total.. ..	10	25	29	Nil

### OUTWORKERS:

There are nine outworkers' premises on the register, to which eighteen visits were made. One outworker's trade is associated with glove making, and the remaining eight with textile weaving. The premises were found to be clean and satisfactory.

### WORKPLACES:

Fourteen inspections were made, and the sanitary conveniences at four premises were found to be defective, and at one establishment the sanitary accommodation was insufficient.

The necessary requirements were given attention at four of the premises, and a contractor was instructed to carry out the required work at the remaining one.

### RODENT CONTROL:

Ninety-one visits were made to premises reported as being infested with rats or mice.

The baiting of the Council's sewers was not carried out, as all test baiting in previous years had shown negative results.

The Council's refuse tip was treated and thirty-five pre-baits of sausage rusk were laid, followed by fifteen poison baits, containing sausage rusk and zinc phosphide.

The following premises were also treated:-

Factories	4
Restaurants	2
Hotels	1
Dwelling-houses	4

### OFFENSIVE TRADES:

There are three offensive trades, viz: one rag and bone dealer, one tripe boiler, and a gut scraper.

The tripe boiling and gut scraping establishments are situated in the Slaughterhouse buildings, and are under constant supervision.

On inspection of the rag and bone dealer's premises there was found to be no cause for complaint.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT:

Fifty-two observations, each of thirty minutes duration, were made of the smoke emitted from twelve factory chimneys.

On six occasions smoke was emitted in such a quantity as to be a nuisance. On completion of the observations the factories were visited, and the results of the observations were confirmed in writing to the managements concerned. A warning was sufficient to effect an improvement, except in one instance, when further action was necessary. A statutory notice was served upon the Secretary of the Company, under the provisions of Section 93 and 101 of the Public Health Act, 1936. On further observations of the chimney there was found to be an improvement, and no further action was considered necessary.

#### SHOPS:

Thirty-six premises were inspected under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Five shops with insufficient and defective sanitary conveniences, outstanding at the beginning of the year, were given attention. A further four shops were found to have unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation. The occupiers of the shops were notified, and the requirements of the department were carried out.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS:

It was not found necessary to take any action under the provisions of Sections 268 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in relation to the occupation for human habitation of any tent, van or shed.

#### PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT:

##### (Refreshment houses, Public Houses, etc.)

New sanitary accommodation was constructed at one public house, which included: males - 3 water-closets, 2 urinals, 1 wash-hand basin: females - 2 water-closets, 2 wash-hand basins (hot and cold).

Arrangements were made with the Brewery Companies to construct new sanitary conveniences at four public houses, and plans were approved by the Council. At two premises the work is proceeding, and in the other two cases the Ministry of Works has under consideration the granting of licences.

The sanitary conveniences at six public houses were re-conditioned. Requirements of the department are outstanding at a further five public houses, and it is hoped that the work will be commenced in the near future.

The conveniences inspected at other places of public entertainment were found to be satisfactory.

## SCHOOLS:

There are ten schools in the district of the following grades:- two grammar schools, one private school, one art school and technical institute, one secondary modern, two primary, and three junior mixed and infant departments.

Twenty-three inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences, and a few defects of a minor character were reported to the authorities.

During inspections it was pleasing to note the great improvement in the general cleanliness of the conveniences.

## FILTHY OR VERMINOUS PREMISES:

Four houses were found to be infested with bed-bugs, and nineteen inspections were made.

On two occasions the rooms of these houses were thoroughly sprayed with an insecticide containing D.D.T. On further inspections, it was found that the treatments had been completely successful.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Three Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles, each of 7 cubic yards capacity are used whole time on this work, and an additional vehicle is retained for relief work. Three vehicles are fitted with trailers for the conveyance of salvage and bulky articles. Twelve workmen are employed in the following capacities: three drivers, six loaders, one tipman, and two men engaged on paper baling, refuse collection and other duties.

In view of the rising costs, shortage of labour and increasing collections, a special report was submitted to the Health Committee of the Council. As a result it was decided that the substitution of existing ashpits by dustbins would speed up collections, and there would be an incalculable benefit derived from this more hygienic method of storing refuse. The Council decided that notices should be served on owners of dwellinghouses, under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring them to provide dustbins in place of existing ashpits, and where owners were willing to demolish ashpits or convert them to some other use, the Council would provide bins in lieu, without charge. A sum of £700 was allocated for the purchase of dustbins during the financial year ending 31st. March, 1951.

This scheme has already proved successful. In one area, where the scheme has been put into operation, it has resulted in a speedier collection of refuse, and further improvements can be achieved when the remainder of the houses in the district are supplied with dustbins, and the relay system of collection can be introduced.

Dustbins were provided by the Council for 229 houses, and an additional 34 dustbins were provided by owners at their own expense. The refuse accommodation at the end of the year was as follows:- 693 ashpits 3,409 dustbins.

The tipping of refuse on the Carleton Road site was completed, and the tipped surface was covered with an additional layer of soil. A bulldozer was used for this purpose. A tip, situated in Shortbank Road, which has been kept open for the disposal of refuse from a dye works, has become unsightly through indiscriminate tipping. The Health Committee decided that the tipped area should be levelled, and the land closed for the purpose. The controlled tipping of all domestic and trade refuse is now carried out on land situated off Ings Lanc.

Salvage:

In the early part of the year, when there was little demand for waste paper, it was decided to continue collecting and baling paper as a market could be found, and it was considered to be a more economical method of disposal. The decision proved a correct one, and salvage was the means of providing a satisfactory income. The monthly average weight of waste paper sold, per thousand of the population, was approximately 1 ton, compared with approximately 15 cwts. in the year 1949.

Two hundred and eighty kitchen-waste bins are in use, and are emptied regularly by a pig-keeper, who pays to the Council £50 per annum for the privilege.

The weight of salvage and kitchen waste collected, and the income to the Council were as follows:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Income</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	1.1.50 to 31.12.50		
					£.	S.	D.
Baled Waste Paper...	159.	17.	0.	0.	827.	17.	5.
Rags	...	...	...	10.	6.	9.	1.
Metals	...	...	...	6.	9.	0.	6.
String	...	...	...	1.	20.		2.
Scrap Iron	...	...	...	9.	11.	3.	0.
Kitchen Waste (approx.)	100.	0.	0.	0.	50.	0.	0.
Bottles & Jars.	...	...	44	dozens		11.	0.
	270.	6.	2.	4.	910.	2.	0.

## COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

1st. April, 1949 - 31st, March, 1950.

These figures are calculated on a statement furnished by the Treasurer to the Council.

		<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1948-49</u>
LOADS OF REFUSE REMOVED ..	..	1,992	1,741
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wages	2,550.	17. 2.	
Sick Pay & Holiday Pay	302.	12. 11.	
National Insurance	121.	6. 10.	
Superannuation Contributions	71.	6. 11.	
Additional superannuation allowances		19. 3. 0.	
Motor vehicles, repair and maintenance	421.	19. 0.	
Renewals contribution, motor vehicles	280.	0. 0.	
Rent, licences and insurances	173.	14. 0.	
Implements & tools	63.	15. 10.	
Rent	10.	0. 0.	
Water - motor vehicles	3.	0. 0.	
Purchase of Refuse Trailers	200.	0. 0.	
Salvage expenses	369.	15. 0.	4,587. 10. 8.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL - TIP:

### EXPENDITURE

Wages	269.	7. 6.
Sick Pay & Holiday Pay	6.	3. 9.
National Insurance	10.	10. 2.
Superannuation contributions		15. 11.
Repair & maintenance	18.	6. 11.
Rent, rates and insurance	85.	0. 6.

GROSS COST.. .. .. .. .. 4,977. 15. 5.

Brought forward:

£. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.  
4,977. 15. 5.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

INCOME

Charges, trade refuse removal 128. 4. 7.

Salvage:

Waste paper	530. 18. 5.
Other Salvage	24. 16. 11.
Board of Trade grant	51. 4. 9.
Kitchen waste	26. 10. 5.
	<u>633. 10. 6.</u>

761. 15. 1.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

INCOME

Tip - rents and tipping charges 58. 4. 0. 58. 4. 0. 619. 19. 1.

NETT COST.. . . . . 4,157. 16. 4.

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1948-49</u>
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

Average nett cost per load	2. 1. 9.	1. 18. 6.2
Average nett cost per ton	1. 0. 10.5	19. 3.1
(1 load estimated to weigh 2 tons).		

HOUSING

It was not possible to take any statutory action under the demolition clauses of the Housing Act, because of the increasing number of families requiring a home of their own. However, in two instances, where families were living in dwellings, totally unfit for habitation, arrangements were made with the owners not to re-let the dwellings for habitation after the families were rehoused by the Council.

The required maintenance work to houses continues to be neglected to the detriment of the future life of the properties. No doubt this is due, in very many cases, to the rising costs in labour and materials, with no additional financial return from rents to cover the expenditure.

In a number of cases it was possible, where a large amount of work was required, for the department to arrange with owners to carry out the required work in parts, according to priority, over a period of six months.

No applications were received from owners for grants to improve dwellings under the provisions of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949.

Forty-nine Council houses of the three bedroomed type were completed, making a total of one hundred and ninety-six dwellings erected in post-war years.

In all cases houses are let to applicants with the highest number of points, and no priority is given to any individual applicant. Applications from persons living outside the urban area are specially considered by the Housing Management Committee before acceptance on the list. Applications from persons with separate homes are not accepted unless a certificate is granted by the Health Committee of the Council, certifying that the applicants are living in a house totally unfit for habitation or overcrowded.

Two hundred and sixty-six visits were made for the purpose of assessing overcrowding and reporting on the fitness of the accommodation of the applicants on the housing list.

The number of applicants on the housing list at the end of the year was 243 families without separate homes, 129 families with separate homes, and 67 aged persons requiring bungalows.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

##### MILK SUPPLY:

###### The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Number of milk distributors	15
-----------------------------	----

###### Supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture

Number of dairy farmers who retail milk in the urban area	2
---	---

Number of dairy farmers, outside the urban area, who retail milk in the area.	7
---	---

###### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force to use the designation 'tuberculin tested' in relation to milk obtained in bottles, and retailed in the area.	13
---	----

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in force to use the designation 'pasteurised' in relation to milk obtained in bottles and retailed in the area

6

Food and Drugs Authority.

Number of Pasteurisers' licences

1

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the revocation of a licence, issued in 1949 to a local dairy company, authorising them to use the designation 'tuberculin tested' in relation to milk received in bulk and bottled by the company, and when an application was made for the renewal of the licence for the year 1950 it was refused. The company appealed to the Ministry of Food, who on the 15th. March, 1950, decided to dismiss the appeal. The dairy has since been enlarged and reconditioned. The boiler plant was removed to the rear of the building, and a modern cold store constructed. A new electrically driven bottling and capping machine, and a bottle washing machine have been installed in the new extension. At the end of the year the works required by the Council were nearing completion.

Five distributors of milk cleanse their churns, hand-cans, etc., at the local dairy, and one in a small building adjoining his home. The other distributors have accommodation for cleansing utensils at the places of production. During the course of delivering milk to consumers, regular inspections were made of distributors' vehicles, churns, bottles, etc. There has been a general increase in the demand for bottled tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk, and it is intended to approach the distributors with a view to encouraging them to retail bottled designated milk only.

Seven samples of milk were examined biologically for tubercle bacilli, and gave negative results. Seventeen samples of milk, viz: 7 ungraded, 7 tuberculin tested and three pasteurised were submitted for bacteriological examination and passed the tests.

MEAT

The slaughtering of animals, and the handling of imported meat, is carried out at the Council's Slaughterhouses for the Skipton, Barnoldswick and Earby Urban and Skipton Rural districts. Four hundred and forty visits were made to the Slaughterhouses. The carcases and organs of the following animals were inspected:-

	Received from Collecting Centre	Casualties	Casualties received as dressed carcasses	Total 1950	Total 1949
Cattle (excluding cows)	2,187	90	1	2,278	1,636
Cows	398	271	1	670	725
Calves	1,216	371	-	1,587	1,488
Sheep and lambs	8,163	316	11	8,490	8,122
Pigs	460	340	26	826	230

The above figures do not include 43 pigs slaughtered under licences from the Ministry of Food.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	2,278	670	1,587	8,490	826
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>tuberculosis</u>					56 *
Whole carcasses condemned	21	79	157	129	4
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	16	10	3	9	9
Percentage of the number of <u>carcasses</u> inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	1.62	13.28	10.08	1.62	8.35

\* Swine Fever

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

Continued.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	15	45	10	-	10
Carcases of which some part was condemned	7	12	-	-	20
Percentage of the number of <u>carcases</u> inspected affected with tuberculosis	.96	8.52	.69	-	3.6

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	From Collecting Centre	Per Cent	Casualties	Per Cent	T. C. Q. lbs.
Cattle:					
Carcases	18	.69	142	39.1	24. 17. 2. 24.
Portions of beef	27	1.04	18	4.9	1. 9. 2. 25.
Calves:					
Carcases	67	5.5	100	26.7	2. 4. 3. 14.
Portions of veal	3	.2	-	-	1. 23.
Sheep & Lambs:					
Carcases	26	.31	103	31.5	1. 18. 0. 17.
Portions of mutton	-	-	9	2.7	2. 4.
Pigs:					
Carcases	4	.87	66	18.0	2. 14. 1. 4.
Portions of pork	16	3.47	13	3.5	6. 3. 2.
Heads and tongues of beasts, calves and sheep	-	-	-	-	2. 18. 0. 24.
Edible organs and fat:	-	-	-	-	20. 4. 3. 14.
					56. 15. 2. 11.

Imported beef .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	12. 3. 11.
Corned beef .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1. 0. 3.

## OTHER FOODS FOUND UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

### Food in tins and glass containers:

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Jam</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Soup</u>	<u>Stew</u>	<u>Meat &amp; Veg.</u>
236	229	66	221	150	106	42	5	3

### Miscellaneous

47

### Other Food:

Bacon .. .. .. .. .. ..	47 lbs.
Margarine .. .. .. .. .. ..	56 lbs.
Figs .. .. .. .. .. ..	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sugar .. .. .. .. .. ..	112 lbs.
Suet .. .. .. .. .. ..	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese .. .. .. .. .. ..	1 lb.
Soup cubes .. .. .. .. .. ..	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Chitterlings .. .. .. .. .. ..	1 barrel

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are forty-one licenced slaughtermen on the register. The slaughterhouse attendant carries out the stunning of sheep, and the slaughtermen are responsible for the stunning of all other animals.

There was a general desire on the part of the slaughtermen to prevent the unnecessary suffering of any animal, and it was not necessary to take any action to enforce the provisions of the Act.

## RETAIL MEAT SHOPS AND STALLS

The general standard of cleanliness of these premises was found to be good.

## FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

### FOOD PREMISES

Five hundred and fifty-four inspections were made of food premises under the following headings:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
1. Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled and preserved foods	8	23
2. Ice-cream:		
(a) Manufacture, storage and sale: Hot Mix Process - 2 Cold Mix Process - <u>4</u>	6	
(b) Storage & sale	26	83
3. Bakehouses	24	71
4. Hotels, Restaurants and Canteens	39	126
5. Fish Fryers	11	35
6. Retail Food Shops, Stores etc.	67	191
7. Food Stalls		25

A considerable amount of time was spent on this section of the work, with a view to improving the standard of hygiene in food establishments. During the inspection of premises it was evident that the improvement of the buildings and equipment, including the provision of adequate washing facilities, would not achieve the desired results, without some form of effective education of food handlers in personal hygiene. A meeting of food traders was called to discuss the problem, and as a result it was decided to form a Food Traders' Guild. This was followed by the approval of codes of practice by an Advisory Committee whose members represented the various trades. In November, copies of the codes were sent to all food traders, together with printed posters, containing advice to employees in personal hygiene. In the early part of 1951, arrangements are being made for films to be shown, and lectures given to food handlers.

#### BYELAWS

Byelaws with respect to cleanliness in the handling, wrapping and delivery of food were confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 12th. May, 1950, and came into operation on the 12th. June, 1950. The food traders were furnished with explanatory notes, and recommendations as to the practical application of the legal standards.

The introduction of the byelaws and the action of the department have resulted in a marked improvement in the manner in which foods are now exposed for sale, particularly from stalls, mobile canteens, etc. The wet fish sold from stalls is now covered with frames constructed in metal, wood and perspex. Stallholders selling light refreshments have provided glass screens for confectionery etc, and in one instance food is sold from a modern mobile canteen. A further modern mobile canteen is on order to replace a wooden erection. Unwrapped sweets and confectionery are protected on stalls by transparent coverings.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced with fruit and vegetable stalls as it is difficult to determine a standard. The department has asked that the stalls shall be covered top, back and sides. No food should be deposited on the ground, whether in boxes or otherwise. It is suggested that soft fruits are exhibited for sale in display shelves, and placed as far under cover as possible. If root vegetables are displayed in the open, they should be placed at least 18" from the ground.

In food establishments generally much more care is taken in the protection of food from contamination. The department was instrumental in arranging with food traders to instal counter screens and cases in sixteen retail shops and buffet bars. In a number of other retail shops cellophane is used for the covering of food.

The following statutory requirements were carried out at the request of the department:-

Food Rooms	Bakehouses	Hotels, Restaurants & Canteens	Retail Food Shops & Stores	Fish Fryers
Walls, ceilings, woodwork painted or whitewashed	7	10	19	4
Floors cleansed	-	1	6	-
Walls & ceilings plastered	-	-	10	-
Ceilings underdrawn	-	-	3	-
Floors repaired and relaid	-	1	6	1
Drain inlets removed	-	-	1	-

(continued) Food Rooms	Pre-served Foods	Bakehouses	Hotels, Restaurants & Canteens	Retail Food Shops & Stores	Fish Fryers
Washing Facilities:					
(a) Washing basins	-	-	-	8	2
(b) Hot water geysers	1	--	1	15	3
(c) Soap & towels	-	-	2	8	-
Additional ventilation provided	-	-	-	2	-
New food rooms	-	-	2	-	-
New preparation rooms	-	-	-	-	1
Structural defects made good	-	1	5	6	-

#### ICE-CREAM

Fifty-one samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. In the cases where the results were low in the provisional grades investigations were carried out, and repeat samples obtained.

<u>Class of Mix.</u>	<u>Provisional Grades</u>			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
Heat-treated	18	11	8	3
Cold	5	3	1	2



WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

DIVISION NO.1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1950.

CONTENTS.

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2. Divisional Staff.
3. Health Centres.
4. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
5. Midwifery Services.
6. Health Visiting.
7. Home Nursing.
8. Vaccination and Immunisation.
9. Ambulance Service.
10. Mental Health Service.
11. Home Help Service.
12. Prevention of Illness and After Care.
13. National Assistance Act, 1948.
14. The School Health Service.

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Division consists of the following districts:-

	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Bilsdon Urban District.	5,854	7,101
Earby Urban District.	5,287	3,518
Skipton Urban District.	13,400	4,211
Barnoldswick Urban District.	10,490	2,764
Skipton Rural District.	23,720	146,087

( $\emptyset$  Registrar General's figures for 1949).

Social conditions have changed little during the year, and there has been full employment available for both men and women.

Although a certain amount of building has taken place in each district, it has had no appreciable effect on the general housing position and many people are still compelled to live in very overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions. The ill effects which result are both physical and psychological, and go far beyond the obvious sequelae of domestic unhappiness and frustration.

## 2. DIVISIONAL STAFF - as at 31st December, 1950.

### (1) MEDICAL OFFICERS.

M. Hunter.	M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.,	Divisional Medical Officer.
B.M. Leakey.	M.B., B.S.,	Assistant County Medical Officer.
D. Tillotson.	M.B., Ch.B.	}
A.B. Morrison.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	}
G.D.G. Cameron.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Clinic doctors working on a sessional basis.
L. Symons.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	}

### (2) OTHER OFFICERS ON DIVISIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

#### (a) Professional and Technical Staff.

Health Visitors/School Nurses.	10.
Homo Nurses.	5.
Homo Nurses/Midwives.	6.
Home Nurses/Midwives/Health Visitors.	3.
Midwives.	3.

OTHER OFFICERS - continued.

✓ Tuberculosis Health Visitor.	1.
✓ Mental Health Social Worker.	1.
✓ Home Teacher (under Mental Deficiency Acts).	1.
✓ Venerable Diseases Social Worker.	1.
Duly Authorised Officer.	1.

(✓ indicates part time in No.1, Division).

(b) Day Nursery Staff.

Matron.	1.
Deputy Matron.	1.
Nursery Assistants.	3.
Nursery Students.	4.
Cooks and Domestics.	3.

(c) Administrative and Clerical.

Administrative (Chief Clerk).	1.
Clerical.	6.

(d) Home Helps.

Full time.	16.
Part time.	6.

(e) Other Domestic Staff.

Part time.	3.
Total Divisional Staff.	76.

The Division has again been fortunate in having a fairly full complement of staff throughout the year, and every effort has been made to provide the maximum assistance to patients, general medical practitioners, hospitals and schools. The health and medical services are to-day the concern of many individuals, agencies, and authorities, and it is considered that the provision of such assistance and co-operation with all concerned is essential if the community is to derive benefits commensurate with the very great expense incurred by the provision of these services.

Monthly staff conferences have again been held during the year, and are now well established as a valuable feature of our organisation.

Co-operation with the sanitary inspectors and other officials employed by the five Local Authorities within the Division increases year by year, and the County Council's staff is indebted to them for much assistance and helpful advice.

3. HEALTH CENTRES.

No progress has been made with the establishment of health centres or multiple clinics; nor is there any prospect of this until our economic position improves. This is very unfortunate, as the opening of health centres was one of the basic principles of the National Health Service Act; and in the absence of multiple clinics, the use of buildings quite unsuited for such purposes has had to be continued. Much valuable work has, however, been done under difficulties, and the attendances at most clinic have been very satisfactory.

4. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) BIRTHS.

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 203.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1950.

Details	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total.
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications	241	1	451	11	704
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	-	232	7	241
(c) Total Notifications Received	243	1	683	18	945
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	2	-	66	3	71
(e) Total adjusted Births	241	1	617	15	874

Analysis of Institutional Births.

Born in (a) Hospitals	620	18
(b) Maternity Homes	57	-
(c) Nursing Homes	6	-
Total:	683	18

## (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	Number of Children who first attended during the yr. and who on the date of their first attendance were:-	Number of Children in attendance at the end of the year who were:-				Total number of attendances made by children during the year
				Under 1yr. of age	Over 1yr. of age	Under 1yr. of age	Over 1yr. of age	
1 Barnoldswick Methodist Hall	2	3	317	108	10	109	208	2,572
2 Earby Old Grammar School	8	184	57	5	66	118	1,371	373
3 Gargrave The Institute	2	60	43	17	23	37	247	156
4 Crosshills Ebeneezer Sunday School	4	219	98	19	75	144	1,220	558
5 Grassington Church House	2	82	24	5	24	58	269	383
6 Silsden Kirkgate Sunday School	4	199	63	14	60	134	871	505
7 Skipton Water Street School	12	396	146	29	125	271	2,803	2,408

(c) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Clinic.	No. of Sessions now held per month.	No. of women in attendance		Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
		No. of women who attended during the year.	No. of women in previous column who had not previously attended an A/N clinic during current pregnancy.	
Barnoldswick Methodist Hall Mosley Street	2	95	71	269
Earby Old Grammar School	1	39	39	133
Crosshills Ebeneezer Sunday School	2	27	25	150
Grassington Church House	1	22	21	82
Silsden Kirkgate Methodist Sunday School	2	17	17	89
Skipton Water Street School	2	12	10	70 (clinic closed March, 19
Total for 6 clinics	10	212	183	793

(d) ANTE-NATAL HOSTEL.

The County Council's hostel at Brighouse has been available for expectant mothers requiring rest rather than special forms of treatment, but few patients have been admitted from the Division. This is probably due to a combination of circumstances; disinclination to leave home and family when not acutely ill, distance from home, and the fact that in contra-distinction to the hospital service, residence therein is not entirely free of cost.

(e) DENTAL CARE.

Expectant mothers have been referred to local dental practitioners when in need of dental care. This has been necessary in the absence of a dental clinic and adequate staff, and we are indebted to the dentists for their co-operation in giving this priority treatment.

(f) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

A premature infant is defined as one weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. Such infants born in hospital or maternity home are cared for there, and others born in unsuitable homes may be transferred. Special equipment, clothing, oxygen etc., is, however, kept in the Division for treating premature babies in their own homes and conveyed by ambulance on the midwife's request. This equipment was used on two occasions during the year.

(g) DAY NURSERIES.

This service provides for the care of the young child whose mother is ill; the illegitimate child whose mother goes out to work; the children of parents living in conditions likely to be injurious to their health; the child of a widow who has to work to keep her family; and the children of mothers engaged in essential industry.

The Early Day Nursery which has 40 places and a waiting list, has been open throughout the year. Training for the syllabus of the National Nursing Examination Board has been undertaken there.

Construction of the long awaited day nursery in Barnoldswick was started towards the end of the year.

No night accommodation is available within the Division.

(h) NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

The supervision of nurseries and homes where daily minders receive children for reward is now the responsibility of the Local Health Authority.

No applications for registration were received during the year; for although some daily minding is carried out, the numbers cared for have presumably never reached the statutory permitted number which makes registration compulsory.

(i) CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Arrangements are made for admission to hospital, to homes administered by voluntary organisations, or for domiciliary confinement, depending on the circumstances of each case. The assistance of the health visitors and midwives is always available, and considerable help has been received from the Organising Secretary of the Bradford Diocesan Moral Welfare Council.

## 5. MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Three whole-time midwives are employed, and nine midwives undertake both midwifery and home nursing. This has been found by experience to be the most practical method in the rural areas.

Good progress has been made in training midwives in the use of gas and air analgesia, and equipping them with apparatus.

### STATISTICS.

Number of maternity cases in the Divisional Area attended by midwives during the year:-

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total	
	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses	As Mid- wives	As Matern- ity Nurses
(1) Midwives employed by the Authority						
(a) Whole-time	3	101	6	-	-	101
(b) Home Nurse/ Midwives	9	58	79	-	-	58
						79
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees						
	-	-	412	50	412	50
(4) Midwives in Private Practice						
(a) Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	159	85	412	50	571	135

## 6. HEALTH VISITING.

Health visitors are provided for home visiting, for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Such are their duties under the National Health Service Act. In practice they do much more in this Division, including attendance at ante-natal, child welfare, and school clinics, work as school nurses, and in following up patients discharged from hospital.

## HEALTH VISITING - continued

, Having access to their homes, and the supervision of children from shortly after birth to the time they leave school, the health visitor is in a position to exercise her knowledge and skill in a wide variety of circumstances, to give advice on a multitude of problems, and to promote healthy living conditions in the homes she visits. Her work has been for many years and remains of great value to the community.

### STATISTICS.

Number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits.</u>
(1) Expectant Mothers	154	286
(2) Children under 1 year of age	795	6,038
(3) Children between 1 and 5 years	53	8,798
(4) Other cases	<u>391</u>	<u>1,152</u>
	<u>1,393</u>	<u>16,274</u>

### HOME NURSING.

It is the County Council's responsibility for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing in their own homes. This has been done by the provision of five whole-time nurses, and of nine who combine home nursing with midwifery. An efficient service has thus been provided throughout the Division, and an improved system for off duty and holiday relief has recently been introduced. This is necessary as the calls on the home nursing service are very heavy in some places, varying inversely with availability of hospital beds.

A summary of the work done by the home nurses is as follows:-

(1) Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:	<u>33,492</u>
(2) Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year (excluding midwifery and maternity cases).	<u>1,850</u>

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Service Act the Local Health Authority has a statutory duty to make arrangements for persons in its area to be vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria. Both procedures are now voluntary and therein lies a danger; for in the present relative freedom from outbreaks of smallpox, and a diphtheria incidence and death rate greatly reduced in the past decade, there is a natural tendency to forget that these results have been achieved almost entirely by vaccination and immunisation, and that these procedures must be continued if the position is to be maintained.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - continued

Vaccination and immunisation are therefore offered to the parents of all babies, and if desired, are carried out by their medical practitioner or at any infant welfare centre. Immunisation is again offered when the child reaches school age. Although there have been no cases of diphtheria in the Division during the year, the aim of protecting 75% of all children against this disease has not been reached. Until it is, propaganda by every available method must be maintained.

Lymph for vaccination is available free of charge from the Public Health Laboratory, and diphtheria prophylactics from the Health Office. Whooping Cough vaccine is not issued through the Health Office; for the results of the Medical Research Council's trials are not yet available, and its efficiency is as yet unproven.

### STATISTICS.

(a) Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during the year:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 yr.	1 to 4 yrs.	5 to 14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over.	Total.
Number vaccinated	90	89	29	29	228
Number re-vaccinated	1	5	7	58	71

(b) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against diphtheria during the year.

Age at date of final injection		
Under 5	5 to 14	Total.
425	175	580

(c) Number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) during the year = 379.

### 9. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Division is fully covered by the County Council's service or by vehicles operated on its behalf on an agency basis.

Silsden Urban District and adjacent parishes are served by the Keighley depot, with the exception of Addingham and Beamsley which are served by the Guisborough depot.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE - continued

The Barnoldswick and Earby ambulances cover these urban districts and the adjoining parishes of the Skipton Rural District. A St. John's Ambulance Brigade vehicle is located at Grassington and deals with calls from Upper Wharfedale. The remainder of the Division is served by ambulances located in Skipton, from the main depot at Burnside House.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The functions devolving upon the Local Health Authority under existing legislation relating to mental treatment and mental deficiency are as follows:-

- (a) The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings for removal to hospital of persons who are to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.
- (b) The duty under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38 of ascertaining what persons in the area are defectives, providing suitable supervision for them, guardianship or institutional care; and making arrangements for the provision of suitable training or occupation for defectives not in institutions.
- (c) The duty to make arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, so far as provision is not otherwise made.
- (d) The provision of an ambulance service for the purpose of the mental health service.

Under the terms of paragraph (a) the duly authorised officer has dealt with the following cases during the year:-

(1) Number of cases certified under Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	25
(2) Number of cases dealt with under Section 20	-
(3) Number of cases dealt with under Section 21	-
(4) Number of cases where assistance has been given in obtaining admission under Section 1 of the Mental Treatment Act.	-
(5) Cases dealt with under Section 2 of the Mental Treatment Act.	-
(6) Other cases referred for action, but where it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts.	8

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE - continued

For the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts, the services of a mental health social worker have been shared with Divisions 2 and 3. It has been her responsibility to supervise the defectives and to ensure that they are adequately controlled and cared for: To provide reports for mental hospitals on patients admitted, on licence, or discharged; and to provide similar information for mental deficiency institutions.

In addition, she has given valuable assistance to the Educational Psychologist in the conduct of his Child Guidance Clinics organised under the School Health Service.

These duties have left no time for the training and teaching of defectives, but some of this work has been undertaken by a Home Teacher. As yet, there is no Occupation Centre in the area to undertake this work, and to which suitable defectives could be taken each day.

The difficulty in securing accommodation for mental defectives in institutions under the control of the Regional Hospital Board persists, but as the worst of our cases were eventually admitted during the year, the problem has become less acute, for the time being at any rate.

STATISTICS.

Particulars of mental defectives as on 1st January, 1951.

1. Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":-

	Male	Female	Total
(a) On Licence from Institutions (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	- -	- 1	- 1
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	- 2	- -	- 2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence) (Under 16 years of age) (Over 16 years of age)	3 24	9 16	12 40
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an institution.	2	4	6
2. Number of mental defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with" but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:- (Under 16 years of age) (Age 16 years and over)	- 6	-- 1	- 7

STATISTICS - continued

3. Number of mental defectives receiving training:

- (a) In Occupation Centres:
  - (Under 16 years of age)
  - (Age 16 years and over)
- (b) At home:

	Male	Female	Total
(a) In Occupation Centres:	-	-	-
(Under 16 years of age)	-	-	-
(Age 16 years and over)	-	5	5
(b) At home:			

4. Of the total number of mental defectives known to the Local Health Authority -

- (a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950:-
  - (1) After marriage
  - (2) While unmarried
- (b) Number who have married during 1950:-
  - 
  - 
  -

11. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The object of this service is to provide assistance for the ill, the lying-in, expectant mothers, the mentally defective, the aged, and for children of school age usually when the mother is in hospital. Its scope is therefore enormous, and when this is coupled with a shortage of hospital accommodation it will be appreciated that it is rarely possible to satisfy all the demands which are now made on the service, despite the fact that the divisional allocation of home helps was increased from eleven to seventeen during the year. Although it is not a free service, the scale which is operated for the recovery of fees is generous.

Difficulty has again been experienced in obtaining the most suitable staff, and this is likely to continue while full employment is available in more attractive occupations and trades.

In very rural areas, there is nearly always difficulty in providing home helps, for most country women are fully occupied with their own work, and a natural disinclination combined often with travelling difficulties make it almost impossible to arrange for help to be sent from the nearest town.

The number of home helps employed on 31st December was:-

(1) Whole-time	16	
(2) Part-time	<u>6</u>	

22

The number of cases provided with help during the year, and their classification is as follows:-

HOME HELP SERVICE - continued

(1) Illness (excluding aged)		
(a) Tuberculosis		-
(b) Other		72.
(2) Lying-in		110
(3) Expectant mothers		14
(4) Mentally defective		-
(5) Aged		
(a) Illness		52
(b) Infirmitiy		23
(6) Children of school age		7
		278
		=====

The opinion expressed last year that there is a need for a limited number of whole time salaried home helps is still held in this Division. Such helps could be directed to homes (particularly those of the aged and semi-invalid), as the occasion arises, and do as much or as little work as the circumstances indicated. At best this might be little more than a routine visit; at worst almost a full time job. Their employment would go far toward easing the burdens of such people, and reduce the time taken up by supervision and administration under the existing organisation.

12. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE.

This is a matter which has for a very long time been the concern of all health authorities, and now that it is their statutory duty under the National Health Service Act they are in the process of expanding their work to cover a wide field which will eventually be of great benefit to the community.

During the year, each home nurse has been provided with sick room equipment for issue on loan to their patients: crutches, special beds, invalid chairs etc., have also been supplied to those in need.

Convalescent Home treatment has been provided for varying periods for patients recommended by their medical practitioners, and extra milk supplied to certain patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Assistance has been given, and a close liaison maintained with the hospitals, the Chest Physician, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, Probation Officer, Area Welfare Officer, National Assistance Board, Blind Persons Teacher and the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer where joint action was indicated.

The dissemination of information on the prevention of illness is regarded as the responsibility of all members of the staff; and leaflets, posters display sets etc., have been provided to assist them in this work. The personal approach is probably the best method of promoting health education, although other methods will be used when time and staff permit.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE.- continued

This section of the report is an appropriate one in which to refer to the care of old people, for we are an ageing nation, and their welfare is of increasing importance.

If this trend continues, many current ideas and conceptions must change, particularly those associated with retirement, for quite apart from the question of national economics, there is an increasing realisation that most people are far happier and live longer when they feel that they are doing a useful job of work, provided it is within their physical and mental capabilities.

Unfortunately, whilst people are living longer, there is a tendency to accept family responsibilities less readily than in the past, and the housing shortage accentuates the difficulties which often arise when different generations are compelled to share limited accommodation. The lot of many aged people is therefore not a happy one.

Efforts to improve it are being made, and during the year, a number of committees were formed in the Division which are exploring the ways and means by which assistance suitable to each individual case can be given. The Old Folks Rest Centre in Skipton is an outstanding example of what can be done.

Two homes for aged people are located in the Division, Farfield Hall, near Addingham, and The Shroggs at Steeton; but the provision of such accommodation can never be the solution to this great problem, and it is now recognised that old people are usually far happier if they can stay in their own homes, and their maintenance there is much less expensive than in a hostel or hospital.

### 13. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 of this Act provides that "where a Medical Officer of Health of a county district certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically handicapped, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the county district council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there". During the year it became necessary to take action under this section on two occasions, but only after very careful consideration and the failure of all other methods of approach.

### 14. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The arrangements whereby each child is medically examined at least three times during school life have been continued along with special examinations, and re-examinations as necessary. Details are as follows:-

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE - continued

(a) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections in the prescribed groups:-

Entrants:	867
Second Age Group:	586
Third Age Group:	<u>351</u>

Total: 1,804

Number of other periodic inspections: 665

Grand Total: 2,469

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections: 388

Number of re-inspections. 160

Total: 548

(c) DEFECTS FOUND.

Group	Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	14	134	129
Second Age Group	84	83	153
Third Age Group	51	40	85
Total (prescribed groups)	149	257	367
Other periodic inspections	29	106	120
Grand Total:	178	363	487

(d) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1950.

(All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects			
	Periodic Inspections Requiring Treatment	Inspections Requiring observa- tion but not treat- ment	Special Inspections. Requiring Treat- ment	Requiring observa- tion but not treat- ment
Skin	8	12	1	1
Eyes (a) Vision	178	44	52	4
(b) Squint	28	12	5	-
(c) Other	15	6	9	-
Ears (a) Hearing	2	5	3	3
(b) Otitis media	10	9	5	1
(c) Other	4	3	6	-
Nose or Throat	142	131	17	2
Speech	14	6	5	7
Cervical Glands	6	20	3	6
Heart and Circulation	5	40	1	7
Lungs	16	79	2	10
Developmental (a) Hernia	-	7	1	2
(b) Other	1	20	5	4
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	9	25	2	7
(b) Flat Foot	38	17	9	4
(c) Other	28	18	4	4
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	1	-	-	1
(b) Other	1	11	1	2
Psychological (a) Development	2	11	-	3
(b) Stability	6	3	-	3
Other	27	29	2	4
Total	541	508	133	75

(e) CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF ALL PUPILS GIVEN A ROUTINE EXAMINATION.

Age Group	Number of pupils inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col.2.	No.	% of Col.2.	No.	% of Col.2.
Entrants	867	629	72.55%	235	27.1%	3	.35%
Second Age Group	586	334	57%	240	41%	12	.2%
Third Age Group	351	235	66.95%	116	33.04%	-	-
Other Periodic Inspections	665	386	58%	279	42%	-	-
Total	2,469	1,584	64.2%	870	35.2%	15	.6%

(f) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Observation and treatment clinics are held in Skipton and Barnoldswick each week, and ultra violet light treatment is available in both towns.

Special clinics are held for Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye and Speech Defects.

A Child Guidance Clinic is held every fortnight.

A close liaison is maintained with the general medical practitioners at all times, and particularly in the rural areas where clinic facilities are necessarily limited.

(g) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

A register is maintained of all pupils who, owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment. At the end of the year 47 pupils were included, the division into the various classes being as follows:-

Blind	2	Delicate	6
Partially Sighted	1	Physically handicapped	12
Deaf	7	Educationally sub-	
Partially Deaf	2	normal	14
Maladjusted	3		

HANDICAPPED PUPILS - continued.

The number of pupils who were away at special schools at the end of the year was 18., the details being as follows:-

Schools for Deaf Children	6
" " Blind "	1
" " Partially Sighted Children	1
" " Delicate Children	4
" " Crippled "	2
" " Maladjusted Children	4





